

## 100 FEET UNDER WATER

Explorers Travel in Odd Machine and Everything Going On.

A NOVEL machine, called the submarine workshop, has been invented and is in use in France. By means of it the bottom of the ocean at great depths can be explored with a thoroughness never before possible.

So wonderful are the results accomplished by the submarine workshop that they read like an invention of Jules Verne. As a matter of fact the machine is now in use off Havre, the chief port of the north



### Wonderful Submarine Workshop That Is Moving About on the Ocean's Bottom.

consists of a large, steel, water-tight spheroid, with trap-door entrance, windows, telephonic and electrical apparatus and rudder. The machine is guided here and there, and workmen from the inside can work with spades, tongs and hooks on a sunken wreck.

of France, and is doing valuable work. The submarine workshop was originally named by M. Platti del Pozzo, and was used for execution by Mr. Dollé, a

of a large steel spheroid, flat on top and bottom. On the top, and in the center of it, is a means of which men enter the

can only go down to a depth of 100 feet. The machine descends to 1,025

marked by the dial. When the signal was given by Deputy Balchen that everything was ready, the weight fell and the man shot into the air seven feet and back four feet. Mrs. Fox, Root and Bidwell examined the man and found the pulse 160, then 168 and 176; and at the end of five minutes it was 180. Then it suddenly dropped and became irregular, and in six minutes and thirty-seven seconds Kippie was pronounced dead by Surgeon Fox.

relics of the departed as conspicuously as possible. The Dyaks are one of several races that inhabit Borneo, which is the third largest island in the world and about the hottest.

When they go on practical expeditions they go to kill as well as to plunder. One of their chief ambitions is to bring back as many scalps as possible belonging to their enemies and victims. On this account they are commonly known to Europeans as head hunters.

## IM EV

icuit Gaf- which the Criminal Sets in Motion.

IN Connecticut now the condemned murderer hangs himself. In the novel gallows adopted in that State the criminal himself puts in motion the machinery which takes his life.

Thomas G. Kippie suffered death by this machine in the Weatherfield prison the other day.

The new gallows is a triumph of modern machinery. It combines scientific precision with the impressive effect of the traditional method of inflicting the death penalty. The general opinion of Connecticut is that hanging is one of the most painless methods of execution, in addition to other advantages it possesses. Although death may not be produced as quickly as by other methods, unconsciousness occurs instantaneously, and that is the great point. The Connecticut gallows, it is claimed, supplies just the element of scientific accuracy which modern progress requires to be added to the somewhat medieval apparatus generally used in the United States.

The death chamber is a spacious and well fitted apartment. A door of iron grating separates it from the room in which the warrant is read to the condemned.

The prisoner enters the death chair and the noose and black cap are adjusted. Then he steps on a small platform, completes an electric circuit and, or valve in a fifty-pound bag of shot, suspended from a cord, which holds a lever. The latter is connected with a great weight which is finally to condemn man to eternity.

As the shot fall out the cord rises. The time occupied by the fall is indicated on a big black dial in large figures, representing the time. This enables the officials to see at every thing is going well.

The moment the shot receptacle is empty the lever is raised. It releases a weight of 200 pounds or more, according to the weight of the criminal. This is attached to one end of a rope, the other end of which is around his neck. The man is on the same instant felled six or seven feet into the air, and choked into insensibility in a fraction of a second.

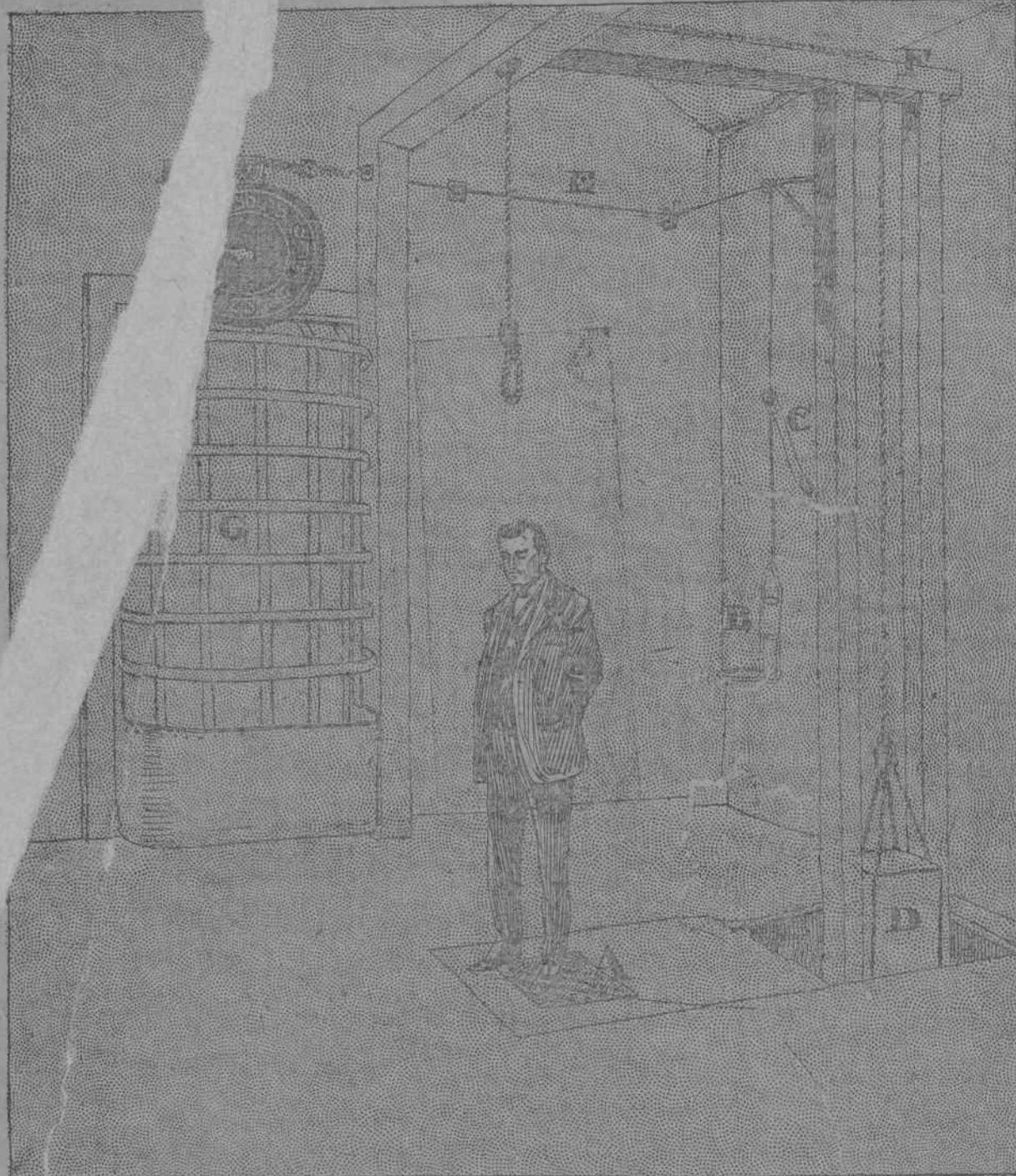
Warden Woodbridge officiated at Kippie's execution. As the officials were phoning the arms of Kippie he said:

"Good-by, Warden. Do it quick, and make no mistake."

He was left through the door from the cage room to the execution room and two steps brought him upon the iron plate that set the automatic gallows in motion.

Warden Woodbridge stood at the lever on the floor ready to hasten or delay the action of the falling shot that released 235 pounds dead weight. The dial over the culprit's head marked the seconds. Officer Dooley placed the straps around the legs, and Deputy Balist adjusted the noose and pulled the black cap.

As the noose tightened Kippie said: "Good-bye, that's right!" and these were his last words. The priests were on either side, reciting the prayers for the dying. Twenty-three seconds had been occupied, as



Connecticut's New Gallows, Which the Prisoner Himself Sets in Motion.

A is the platform on which Kippie stood. B is the cylinder containing fifty pounds of shot, which are released by a sliding valve. C is the lever holding weight on right side of the post connecting with the dial by a cord. D is the heavy weight, the fall of which jerked Kippie up in the air. E is the cord connecting lever with dial. F is the beam over which the rope passes on rollers. G is the cage where the warrant was read. H is the dial.

### Scalp Dance by Dyaks.

LONDONERS have just been diverted by the performances of a party of Dyaks from Borneo, off Southeastern Asia.

The Dyaks wore a very elaborate costume, a large part of which consisted of human scalps. They executed dances the object of which was to display these

### A NORTH POLE HOME AFLOAT.

A Good Look at the Interior of Peary's Arctic Ship.

THE good ship Hope, in which Peary will attempt the conquest of the North Pole, is a wonderfully complete dwelling place.

It must be remembered that this ship will have to support a large number of persons in a region where existence is more difficult than in any other place on earth. The explorers may have to spend between two and three years on the ship. She is their fortress and their only hope. It will be understood, therefore, why every effort has been made to make her as staunch and commodious as human ingenuity will permit.

Strength and comfort are the two great objects aimed at. Speed is of secondary importance.

In the extreme forward part of the ship is the galley, or kitchen, as is usual at sea. It is very large and well fitted, having every facility for cooking ample and nutritious meals. Aft of this, around the foremast, is a spacious saloon. On each side of this runs a row of five staterooms, used by the scientists and other passengers who accompany the expedition.

Next, still going aft, is the hold, given up to supplies and occupying the largest space in the ship. It is stored with thousands of pounds of food in barrels, cans and in every form which will help to preserve it.

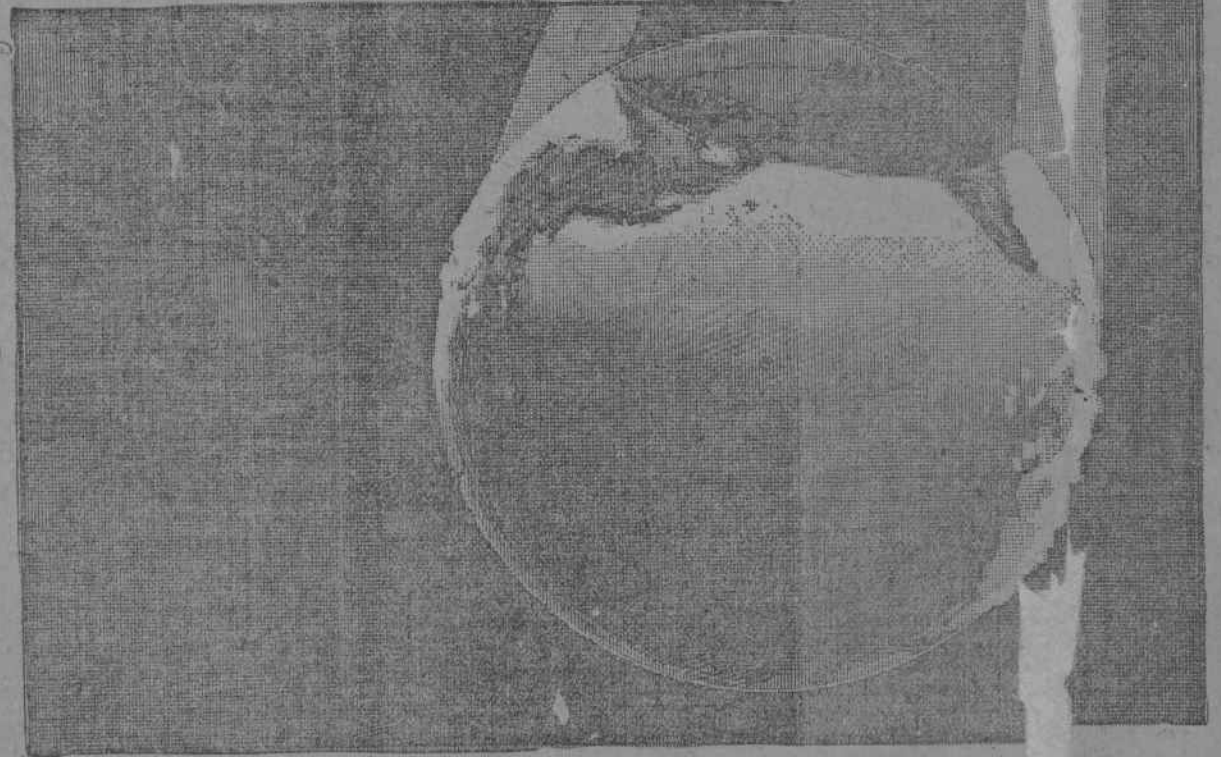
The after end of the ship is given up to Lieutenant Peary and the principal persons of the expedition.

It would be a great task to enumerate all the curious and unusual things carried on this vessel, not to speak of the very complete scientific equipment. The terrible monotony and inaction of lying ice-bound in the polar regions have a very dangerous effect on the health of the crew. With a view to providing amusement there are a piano and other musical instruments, baseballs and bats and other sporting implements, many kites of new design and a number of bicycles. The kites and the bicycles may be of serious use as well as time killers.

### Hottest Place in U. S.

PEOPLE who worry about the heat in these regions should turn their attention to Yuma, Ariz., the hottest place in the United States.

Yuma was once a famous army post, and it is related that the ghost of a soldier, who had lived a bad life in Yuma, came back from the nether regions to get his



### Just What Takes Place During the Sun's Eclipse.

A gigantic black cone is projected through space millions and millions of miles, the moon between the sun and the earth, the effect being to throw a half circle of shadow over the earth and the sun for the time being in partial obscuration.

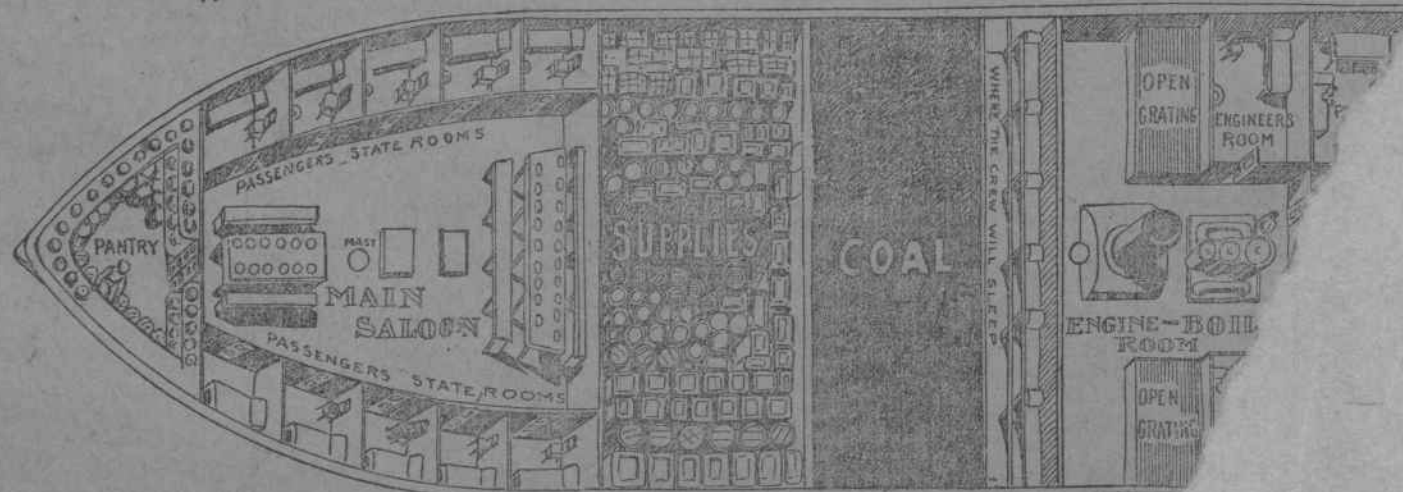
army blankets because he felt so cold down there. Yuma is now a flourishing mining town with a population of 6,000 Americans, many of whom are of Eastern birth.

For weeks at a stretch in Yuma the temperature ranges from 97 degrees to 125 degrees, and on some days it is 125 in the shade. They remark that it is a cool day when the mercury sinks down to 90 degrees. This season Yuma has had two spells of hot weather, when the thermometer registered 117 degrees in the shade.

by the ancients as symptoms of the wrath of the gods. Thus, in the case of the sun, occurred the Medes and Persians, out from the armies, the so-called and

being located in the city of Catalina, at San Pedro, by means of which men

means of the thirty city on the Los Angeles region. There is no cable to the island of Santa



How It Looks Inside of Explorer Peary's Ship, Hope, in Which the American Viking Adventure Seekers Will Make Their Home in the

(From a sketch made on the Hope.)

## ORDERER HIS OWN HANGMAN. HERE COMES AN ECLIPSE.

Look Out for It Next Thursday Morning Just After Breakfast.

THERE will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 29th of this month, visible from any point in the United States. At New York and vicinity a considerable part of the sun will be obscured by the encroaching disk of the moon, and there will be a perceptible dimming of daylight. The eclipse will also be visible at Vancouver, West Africa, Southern South America and the Pacific Isles.

Through a part of this area the eclipse will be seen as annular—that is to say, the moon will appear to be interposed directly between the observer and the sun. The sun will not be entirely blotted out, however, as there will be a rim, or "ring" of light left around the black circumference of the moon.

The path of the annular eclipse will average about twenty-five miles in width, and will run from a point about a thousand miles southwest of the town of Tepic, on the west coast of Mexico, northeast through Tepic, thence southeast, taking in Tiavana and just skirting the right shoulder of the South American continent at Cape St. Roque, Brazil. The path will terminate at a point in the South Atlantic Ocean off the coast of South Africa. The length of this path is about nine thousand miles. The region in which the eclipse can be viewed as a partial eclipse, on the other hand, comprises most of the Western Hemisphere, and quite a slice of the Eastern Hemisphere.

This will be the most important eclipse of the sun that has been visible in the United States for a number of years, for the reason that it will be the most considerable. There was a partial eclipse on the first day of February of this year, but it was so slight that it could hardly be detected. At the coming eclipse, however, the moon will be much bolder, and will blot out about half of the sun's disk. This does not mean that half of the sun's light will be taken away from us, for, strange to say, the amount of light we receive from the sun is not proportioned relatively to the extent of surface of the disk exposed to view. It depends rather on the intensity of the light. Even in the case of an annular eclipse, the amount of light that comes from the ring surrounding the moon is quite dazzling to the naked eye.

The probability is that unless you are on the alert for the phenomenon your attention will not be attracted by the interference of the moon's body with the sun's rays. If there are clouds in the sky you will undoubtedly attribute the dimmer light to them. But with a darkened glass you will easily be able to perceive the black edge of the moon sharply outlined against the sun.

The eclipse begins here at 8:50 a. m. and ends at 11:15 a. m.

That the coming eclipse can be foretold so exactly is a flattering tribute to the present state of astronomical knowledge. There was a time when eclipses came like thieves in the night. They were regarded

TELEGR B S. Pigeons Now the Work of a Cabl

NATURE sometimes of doing simply complishes with a in the absence of a cr up a regular and rapid sy cation between California Islands lying off the coast The island of Santa C miles from San Pedro, the the mainland, and fifty Angeles, the chief city There is no cable to the is number of carrier pigeons



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